

No. 48. Young ♂: Peckett Harbour, January 4, 1879.

No. 137. Picton Channel, March 31, 1879. Iris red; eyelids black; legs dark grey.

No. 84. Swallow Bay, March 14, 1880. Bill horn-colour; legs and feet olive-green.

No. 124. Port Riofrio, west coast of Patagonia, March 1880. Iris red; bill horn-colour; legs and feet grey.

♂. Talcahuano, September 1879. Bill black; eyes red; legs and feet grey.

81. *NOTHOPROCTA PERDICARIA* (Kittl.); *Sci. & Salv. Nomencl. Av. Neotr.* p. 153.

No. 122. ♂: Coquimbo, June 1879. Crop full of seeds.

III. REPTILES, BATRACHIANS, and FISHES.

By A. GÜNTHER.

(Plates I., II.)

A few REPTILES only were collected, viz. *Liodira gravenhorstii* at Talcahuano, and *Liolaemus nigromaculatus* at Coquimbo, also a specimen of *Tachymenis chilensis* from the latter locality.

The BATRACHIANS proved to include more novelties:—

1. *NANNOPHRYNE VARIEGATA* (Gthr. *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1870, p. 401, pl. 30) was collected in several examples on the coast of Trinidad Channel and at Puerto Bueno.

2. *CYSTIGNATHUS MACRODACTYLUS*, sp. n.

Allied to *C. bibronii* from the Chonos archipelago, but with the vomerine teeth in two short straight transverse lines immediately behind the choanæ. Head broad and depressed, with shelving sides and obtusely rounded snout. Eyes of moderate size, equal to their distance from the nostril. Tympanum small, scarcely half the size of the eye. Skin of the upper parts smooth, or but little tubercular. The three outer fingers are long, and, like the toes, truncated at the tip; the third is the longest, the fourth longer than the second, which, again, is considerably longer than the first. Two small metatarsal tubercles; the fifth toe scarcely longer than the third. Upper and lateral parts mottled with brown; lower parts whitish, in the male with a few brown spots on the sides of the abdomen. Male with a large vocal sac, which extends to the sternal region.

	lines.
Length of the body	15
Width of the cleft of the mouth	5
Length of the fore limb	11
" " third finger	$3\frac{3}{4}$
" " second finger	$2\frac{1}{2}$
" " hind limb	25
" " entire foot, including tarsus	12
" " fourth toe	$7\frac{1}{2}$
" " third toe	5

Three specimens, found in pools on the hills, 500 feet above the sea, at Puerto Bueno.

3. *CACOTUS COPPINGERI*, sp. n.

Snout broad, short (as long as the eye) and obtuse, with short canthus rostralis; loreal region sloping. Vomerine teeth in two transverse series, very slightly oblique, and commencing from the front margin of the choanæ, which are small. Tongue without any notch behind. Skin smooth. The length of the body equals the distance between the vent and metatarsal tubercles. Subarticular tubercles on the fingers and toes small; metatarsus with two small tubercles. The length of the fourth toe is contained twice and one third in that of the body; the third and fifth toes equal in length. Greenish olive; back, to the interorbital space, darker; a narrow dark band along the canthus rostralis and across the tympanic region; lower parts whitish.

A single specimen was obtained at Port Riofrio (west coast of Patagonia). Body $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch long.

4. *CACOTUS CALCARATUS*, sp. n.

Snout rather short, somewhat longer than the eye, rather pointed, with distinct canthus rostralis and subvertical loreal region. Vomerine teeth indistinct, in two very small groups between the choanæ, which are very narrow. Tongue without any notch behind. Skin smooth; dorsal region with two linear ridges convergent behind; a short cutaneous spur at the heel is connected with the outer metatarsal tubercle by a low uneven fold of the skin. The length of the body is less than the distance between vent and metatarsal tubercles. Subarticular tubercles well developed; metatarsus with two small tubercles. The length of the fourth toe is two fifths of that of the body. Light brownish olive; a brown band from the eye towards the side of the body; a few small brown spots on the loin.

A single specimen, 11 lines long, was obtained in Chiloe by Dr. Cunningham. In the hope of obtaining another specimen before describing it, I have allowed this specimen to remain undescribed up to the present; but as there is but small prospect of the species being rediscovered for some time to come, I will not allow the present opportunity to pass of describing it with its congener from the mainland.

FISHES.

1. *SCYLLIUM CHILENSE*, Guich. Puerto del Morio and Portland Bay.

2. *PSAMMOBATUS RUDIS*, Gthr. Trinidad Channel, in 30 fathoms.

3. *CALLORHYNCHUS ANTARCTICUS*, Lac. Francisco Bay.

4. *SEBASTES OCULATUS*, C. V. Latitude Cove in 13 fathoms, and Tom Bay in 15 fathoms.

5. *AGRIOPUS PERUVIANUS*, C. V. West coast of Patagonia.
6. *ELEGINUS MACLOVINUS*, C. V. Tom Bay, from a brackish lagoon, and Cockle Cove.
7. *APHRITIS GOBIO*, Gthr. Portland Bay, Magellan's Straits, and Stanley Harbour, Falkland Islands.
8. *CHÆNICHTHYS ESOX*, Gthr. Puerto Bueno.
9. *NOTOTHENIA MACROCEPHALA*, Gthr. Puerto Bueno and Trinidad Channel.
10. *NOTOTHENIA TESSELLATA*, Rich. Puerto del Morio, Latitude Cove, Puerto Bueno.
11. *NOTOTHENIA LONGIPES*, Steind. Isthmus Bay, in 14 fathoms.
12. *NOTOTHENIA CORNUCOLA*, Rich. Cockle Cove.
13. *TRACHURUS TRACHURUS*, L. Francisco Bay.
14. *NEOPHRYNICTHYS LATUS*, Hutton. (Plate I.)

Of this very interesting fish, which was discovered only a few years ago by Mr. Hutton in New-Zealand, a specimen 16 inches long is in the collection. Fortunately, by the kindness of Mr. Hutton, I am in a position to compare the American specimen with one obtained on the New-Zealand coast. Structurally they are identical; only some small tentacles are developed in the American specimen above the eye and on some parts of the body. The coloration is a blackish brown, marbled with lighter brown and grey. These differences are not sufficient to indicate specific distinctness. The specimen was obtained in Swallow Bay (Magellan's Straits).

15. *LYCODES LATITANS*, Jen. Portland Bay.
16. *MAYNEA PATAGONICA*, Cunningham, Trans. Linn. Soc. xxvii. 1871, p. 472. (Plate II. figs. C and D.)

Of this fish a second, much younger specimen was discovered by Dr. Coppinger at Port Rosario. It is $3\frac{1}{3}$ inches long, and marked by fourteen broad blackish-brown cross bands, of which there is no trace in the adult specimen. The fact that the same style of coloration obtains in the young stage of *Gymnelis pictus* (which also otherwise is so closely allied to *Maynea*) renders it all but certain that *G. pictus* is likewise an Antarctic species. We figure it here side by side with its nearest allies (Plate II. fig. B.).

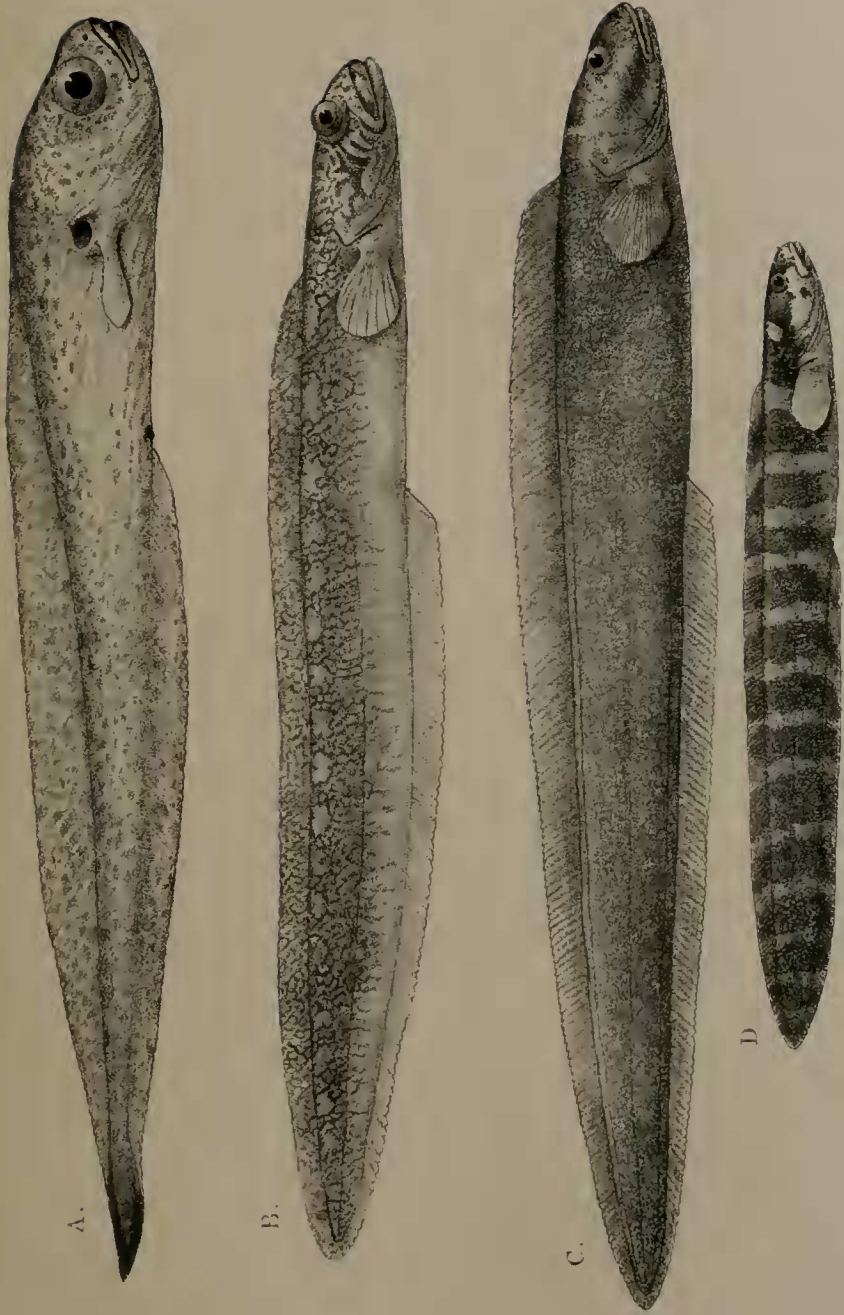
MELANOSTIGMA, g. n. Lycodid.

This genus agrees with *Gymnelis* and *Maynea* in the absence of ventral fins, and technically may be distinguished from both by the much more elongate teeth, which in the jaws, as well as on the vomer and palatines, stand in a single series. However, there are other

(Fishes of the "Alert" Survey.)
NEOPHRYNICHTHYS LATUS.



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A.

B.

C.

D.

(Fishes of the "Alert" Survey.)
 A. MELANOSTIGMA GELATINOSUM. B. GYMNELIS PICTUS. C & D. MAYNEA PATAGONICA.

striking differences, which will be mentioned in the subsequent description. The fish is evidently habitually living at a greater depth than that at which Dr. Coppinger happened to obtain the single specimen in his collection.

17. MELANOSTIGMA GELATINOSUM. (Plate II. fig. A.)

The whole body is enveloped in a loose delicate skin, like *Liparis*. Head large, deep, compressed, with obtuse snout. Eye large, two sevenths of the length of the head, and longer than the snout. Cleft of the mouth rather oblique, but the lower jaw does not project beyond the upper. Lips not fleshy. Inside of the mouth, gill-openings, and vent black. The gill-opening is reduced to a very narrow foramen above the base of the pectoral fin. The origin of the dorsal fin and the root of the pectoral are enveloped in the loose skin of the body. The dorsal fin seems to commence above the middle of the pectoral, is low at first, but becomes considerably higher posteriorly. Pectoral very narrow, consisting of a few rays only. Upper parts tinged with a purplish grey; sides marbled with the same colour, which towards the end of the tail becomes more intense, almost black.

Total length of the specimen $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; distance of the snout from the gill-opening $\frac{7}{8}$, from the vent $1\frac{7}{8}$.

The specimen was obtained on January 15, 1880, at Tilly Bay, in the Straits of Magellan, in 24 fathoms.

18. HIPPOGLOSSINA MACROPS, Steindachn. Trinidad Channel.

19. HIPPOGLOSSINA MICROPS, sp. n.

D. 72. A. 56. V. $1/5$. The height of the body is contained twice and one third in the total length (without caudal), the length of the head thrice and one half. The eyes are, compared with those of *Hippoglossina macrops*, small, equal to the length of the snout, and two ninths of that of the head; the upper is slightly in advance of the lower; the space between them is flat, half as wide as the vertical diameter of the eye, and covered with minute scales. Mouth wide, the maxillary extending beyond the middle of the orbit. Anterior curve of the lateral line semicircular. Dorsal fin commencing above the eye, of moderate height; pectoral fin half the length of the head; ventrals well developed, symmetrically placed, greyish, finely mottled with brown.

A single specimen, 4 inches long, was obtained on the west coast of Patagonia.

20. GALAXIAS ATTENUATUS, Jen. Puerto Bueno.

21. GALAXIAS COPPINGERI, sp. n.

D. 12. A. 17. Body elongate, its depth in front of the dorsal being one tenth of the total length (without caudal), the length of the head two ninths. Snout rather broad, with the jaws equal in length; cleft of the mouth rather narrow, the maxillary extending to below the front margin of the orbit. Eye rather large, a little

shorter than the snout, and two sevenths of the length of the head. The length of the pectoral fin is one half of the distance of its root from the ventral, and that of the ventral one half of the distance of its root from the anal. Caudal fin truncate. Yellowish olive, trunk marbled with blackish.

One specimen, 3 inches long, from Alert Bay.

22. *HAPLOCHITON ZEBRA*, Jen. East Bay; freshwaters at Tom Bay.

23. *OPHICHTHYS DICELLURUS*, Rich. Coquimbo.

24. *MYXINE AUSTRALIS*, Jen.

IV. MOLLUSCA AND MOLLUSCOIDA.

By EDGAR A. SMITH.

(Plates III.-V.)

The collection of Mollusca contains several very interesting species, notably a new Cephalopod (*Rossia patagonica*), an undescribed *Lamellaria*, a very beautiful *Trochus*, and a new genus of Conchifera, besides several other species either new to science or to the fauna of Patagonia.

To avoid repetition of the localities in extenso a numbered list of the various Stations is here appended.

List of Stations.

1. Trinidad Channel, 30 fathoms; bottom sandy.
2. Port Rosario, 2-30 fathoms; bottom, sand and rock.
3. Tom Bay, 1-30 fathoms; bottom, rock, kelp, and mud.
4. Van Island, Trinidad Channel; on rocks in shallow water.
5. Portland Bay, St. Andrews Sound, 10 fathoms; bottom, hard sand.
6. Elizabeth Island, 6 fathoms; bottom, sand.
7. Sandy Point, 9-10 fathoms; bottom, sand.
8. Peckett's Harbour.

Nos. 1 to 5 are situated on the west of Southern Patagonia, in the neighbourhood of the island Madre de Dios, and nos. 6, 7 and 8 in the eastern part of the Straits of Magellan. Other localities mentioned are situated in South Patagonia.

I. CEPHALOPODA.

ROSSIA PATAGONICA, sp. n. (Plate III. figs. 3, 3a.)

3. M. 1947
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Animal, viewed dorsally, of a purplish slate-colour. This is composed of a vast aggregation of minute irregularly shaped dots set upon a pale buff ground, which is more apparent upon the fins, as there the dotting is less dense. Lower or ventral surface of a reddish-purple color and the dotting more defined than above. The underside of the head light buff, with only a few large subcir-